

Abstract

The discovery that CYP1B1 protein is detectable in a wide range of human cancers of different histogenetic types, but is not detectable in non-cancerous tissues, gives rise to diagnostic methods for detecting tumors based on this protein as a marker, and to the possibility of tumor therapies involving the protein. A diagnostic method may include the steps of: (a) obtaining from a patient a tissue sample to be tested for the presence of cancer cells; (b) producing a prepared sample in a sample preparation process; (c) contacting the prepared sample with an antibody that reacts with human CYP1B1 protein; and (d) detecting binding of the antibody to CYP1B1 protein in the prepared sample.